country, sailing in neutral waters of the West Indies, were fired at, boarded and searched by an armed cruiser of the Saanish government. The circumstances, Spanish government. The chromataneas are ported, involve not only a private injury to the persons concerned, but also seemed too little observant of the friendly relations existing for a contury between this country and Spain. The wrong was brought to the attention of the Spanish government in a serious protest and remastrance, and the matter is undergoing investigation by the royal authorities, with a view to such explanation or, reparation amay be called for by the facts.

The commission sitting in this city for the adjudication of claims of our citizens.

the adjudication of claims of our citizens against the government of Spain, is, I

or the Florida treaty with Spain were sitted to Congress for action at the late on, with a view to a final disposition e matter.

at, a conference has recently been held he city of Madrid to consider the subny of Madrid to consider the sub-rotection by foreign Powers of na-pora in the Empire of Morocco. inister of the United States, in as directed to take part in the de-ens of this conference, the result his a convention signed on behalf e Powera represented. This inoccu the necessity, in accordance with the numane and enlightened spirit of the age of patting an end to the persecutions which have been so prevalent in that coun of persons of a faith other than the m, especially of the Hebrew residents

The consular treaty concluded with Belgium has not yet been officially promulgated, owing to the alteration of a word in the text by the Senate of the United States, which occasioned a delay, during which the time allowed for ratifica extend the period for ratification. The Senate will be asked

The attempt to negotiate a treaty of ex-radition with Denmark failed on account of the objection of the Danish government to the usual clause providing that each nation should pay the expense of the ar-rest of the persons whose extradition it

rest of the personal asks.

The provision made by Congress, at its the expense of the con-The provision made by Congress, at its last session, for the expense of the commission which had been appointed to enter upon negotiations with the Imperial Government of China, on subjects of great interest to the relations of the two countries, enabled the commissioners to proceed at once upon their mission. The Imperial Government was prepared to give prempt and respectful attention to the matter brought under negotiation, and the conference proceeded with such rapidity and success that, on the 17th of November last, two treaties were signed at Pekin, one relating to the introduction of Chinese relating to the introduction of Chine into this country and one relating to con merce. Mr. Trescot, one of the commis-sioners, is now on his way home bringing the treaties, and it is expected that they will be received in season to be laid before

wrecked seamen. I take occasion to urge once more upon Congress the propriety of making provision for the erection of suit-able fire proof buildings at the Japanese capital for the use of the American lega-tion, and the court house and tall

THE WHELING DALY INTELLIGENCER, TUESDAY MÓRNING, DECEMBER 7. 1880.

ANNUAL MESSAGE

Low of the continues of riverity relationships to the continues of the cont

ed both belligerents of our willingness to render such service.

Our good offices, in this direction, were parched by an armord crimer of the parable deveraged in volve not only a private introduced in the persons concerned, but also the persons concerned to the persons concerned, but also the persons concerned, but also the persons concerned, but also concerned to the persons concerned to the persons concerned to the persons concerned, but also concerned to the persons concerned, but also concerned, but also concerned to the persons concerned, but also concerned to the persons co

The internal disorders with which the Argentine Republic has for sometime past been afficied, and which have more or less influenced its external trade, are understood to have been brought to a close. This happy result may be expected to re-dound to the benefit of the foreign com-

merce of the Republic as well as to the developement of its vast interior resources. In Samoa, the Government of King Malietoa, under the support and recognition of the consular representatives of the United States, Great Britain, and Gernany, seems to have given peace and ranguility to the Islands. While it does tranquility to the Islands. While it does not appear desirable to adopt as a whole the scheme of tripartile local government, which has been proposed, the common interests of the three great treaty Powers require harmony in their relations to the native government, and this may be best secured by a simple diplomatic agreement between them. It would be well if the consular jurisdiction of our representative at Apia were increased in extent and importance so as to gnard American interests in the aurrounding and outlying Islands of Oceanica. Islands of Oceanica.

The obelisk, generonaly presented by the Khedive of Egypt to the city of New York, has safely arrived in this country, and will soon be erected in that metropo-lis. A commission for the liquidation of

lis. A commission for the liquidation of the Egyptian debt has lately concluded its work, and the Government, at the earnest solicitation of the Khedive, has acceeded to the provisions adopted by it, which will be laid before Congress for its information. A commission for the revision of the judicial code of the Reform Tribunal of Egypt is now in seasion in Cairo. Mr. Farman, Consul-General, and J. M. Bachelder, Esq., have been appointed as commissioners to participate in this work. The organization of the Reform Tribunals will probably be continued for another period of five years.

SANITARY CONFERENCE.

SANITARY CONFERENCE. In pursuance of the act passed at the last session of Congress, invitations have been extended to foreign maritime States to join in a sanitary conference at Washington, beginning the first of January. The acceptance of this invitation by many prominent Powers gives promise of success in this important measure, designed to establish a system of international notification by which the spread of infectious fication by which the spread of infectiou

of the Secretary of the Treasury, is very satisfactory. It is believed that the present inancial situation of the United States, whether considered with respect to trade, currency, credit, growing wealth, or the extent and variety of our resources, is more favorable than that of any other country of our time, and has never been surpassed by that of any other country at any period of its history. All our industries are thriving; the rate of interest is low; new railroads are being constructed; a vat immigration is increasing our population, capital and labor; new enterprises in great number are in progress; and our commercial relations with other countries are improving.

The ordinary revenues, from all sources

ere:-	
rom customs	\$186,522,064 69
rom sales of public laudsrom tax on circulation and deposits	1,016,506 60
of national banks	7,014,971 44
Railway Companies	1,707,367 18
Companies	786,621 23
rom fees-consular, letters-patent,	2,337,019 0
run proceeds of siles of Government property rom profile on coluage, Ac.	2,752,146 3
rom revenues of the District of Co'um- 0 2 rom miscellaneous sources	1 800,469 70 4,090,603 80
Total ordinary receipts	5 33,526 610 9
The ordinary expenditures for	or the same

For foreign intercourse
For Indians, including \$19,311,055 29
For pensions, including \$19,311,055 29
For pensions, including \$19,311,055 29
For including including including including including including vasiely, inchinery, and improvements and arrenalism.
For the naval establishment, including vasiely, inchinery, and improvements at many-yards
For insidancial expenditures, including and collecting the revenue.
For expenditures on account of the Maintel of Columbia.
For interest on the public debt.
For premium on boods purchased. 5,945,457 86,777,174 4 34,535,691

Total ordinary expenditures ... 267,642,957 78 \$65,883 653 2 8,084,434 21 Making. 73,968 887 5 Was applied to the redemption

bonds for the sinking fund...... Of bonds for the sixking fau
of fractional currency.....
Of the loan of 1855.....
Of temperary lean
Of bounty land seri
Of compound interes notes.
Of 7.30 notes of 1864.5....
Of one and two year notes...
Of cold denand notes... 25 00 amount to \$41,993,630 40. 73,968,087 4

the treaties, and it is expected that they will be received in season to be laid before the Senate early in January.

Our Minister in Japan has negotiated a convention for the reciprocal relite of ship-worked season. I take occasion to true?

though secondary, reason for fostering and enlarging the navy may be found in the unquestionable service to the expansion of our commerce, which would be rendered by the frequent circulation of naval ships in the seas and ports of all quarters of the globe. Ships of the proper construction and equipment, to be to the greatest efficacy in case of maritime war, might be made constant and avancement and protection of our foreign trade, and in the nurture and discipline of young seamen, who would, naturally, in some numbers, mix with and improve the crews of our merchant ships. Our merchants at home and abroad recognize the value to foreign commerce of an active may of the crews of our marval vessels, and the intelligence and patriotic zeal of our intelligence and patriotic zeal of our seal of other continual pride.

The condition of the financial affairs of the Secretary of the Treasury, is very statisfactory. It is believed that the present financial situation of the United in the united part of the secretary of the Secretary of the United statisfactory. It is believed that the present financial affairs of the success of the united part of the contained was from ninety to ninety-two cents, as compared with the standard gold oblian.

The condition of the Treasury, is very statisfactory. It is believed that the present financial situation of the United in the united part of the silver dollar has been eighty-eight and a half cents.

The condition of the Treasury, is very statisfactory. It is believed that the present financial affairs of the Secretary of the Treasury, is very statisfactory. It is believed that the present financial affairs of the silver dollar has been eighty-eight and a half cents.

The condition of the financial affairs of the Secretary of the Treasury, is very statisfactory. It is believed that the present financial situation of the United that t

in the recognized money of the world.

The Constitution of the United States, sound financial principles, and our best interests, all require that the country should have as its legal tender money, both gold and silver coin, of an intrinsic value, as bullion, equivalent to that which upon its face, it purports to possess. The Constitution, in express terms, recognizes both gold and silver as the only true legal tender money. To banish either of these metals from our currency is to narrow and limit the circulating medium of exchange to the disparagement of important interests. The United States produces more silver than any other country, and is directly interested in maintaining it as one of the two precious metals which furnish the coinage of the world. It will, in my judgment, contribute to this result if Congress will repeal so much of existing legisits mouth, is obstructed by a succession naverally interested in maintaining it as one of the two precious metals which furnish the coinage of the world. It will, in my judgment, contribute to this result if Congress will repeal so much of existing legislation as requires the coinage of silver dollars occutaining only 412½ grains of silver, and in its stead will authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to coin silver dollars of equivalent value as bullion, with gold dollars. This will defraud no man, and will be in accordance with familiar precedents. Congress, on several occasions, has altered the ratio of value between gold and silver, in order to establish it more nearly in accordance with the actual ratio of value between the two metals.

In financial legislation every measure in the direction of greater fidelity in the discholar of personnel of the congress of pecuniary obligations, has been found by experience to diminish the rates of interest which debtors are required to pay, and to increase the facility with which money can be obtained for every legitimate purpose. Our own recent financial history shows how surely money becomes abundant whenever confidence in the exact performance of moneyed obligations. I commend the matter to the propriation of content of a break water and harbor of natural advantages for a site at any point on the cost of the work, when finished, will be cost between the designated limits, and it the exact performance of moneyed obligations. I commend the matter to the

in accordance with the actual ratio of value between the two metals.

In financial legislation every measure in the direction of greater fidelity in the discharge of pecuniary obligations, has been found by experience to diminish the rates of interest which debtors are required to pay, and to increase the facility with which money can be obtained for every legitimate purpose. Our own recent financial history shows how surely money becomes abundant whenever confidence in the exact performance of moneyed obligations. he exact performance of moneyed obliga

MILITARY MATTERS.

has not been thought to be advisable to undertake the work without a larger ap-propriation. I commend the matter to the attention of Congress.

The completion of the new building for the War Department is urgently needed, and the estimates for continuing its con-struction are especially recommended. tions is established.

The Secretary of War reports that the expenditures of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, were \$39,924,773 03. The appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, were some second to the second the second terms of the second terms

provement, and the enhancement of the

The channel of the Columbia river, for

its mouth, is obstructed by a succession obars, which occasion serious delays in nav

THE ARKY MEDICAL MUSEUM.

usefulness.

this department for the current fiscal year The collections of books, specimens, and

With respect to the Army, the Secretary invites attention to the fact that its strength is limited by statute (section 1115, Revised Statutes) to not more than 30,000 enlisted men, but that provisor contained in appropriation bills have limited expendin appropriation bills have limited expending three to the enlistment of but 25,000. It is believed the full legal strength is the present Army Medical Museum consist of twenty. Our Missier to jump the specified of the proportion of the service of the means of the proportion of the service of the particle of the partic

The two great rivers of the North Amercan Coutinent, the Mississippi and the
Columbia, have their navigable waters
wholly within the limits of the United
States, and are of vast importance to our
internal and foreign commsrce. The permanency of the important work on the
South Pass of the Mississippi river seems
now to be assured. There has been no
failure whatever in the maintenance of
the maximum channel during the six
months ended August 9th, last. This experiment has opened a broad deep highway to the ocean, and is an improvement,
upon the permanent success of which,
congratulations may be exchanged among
people abroad and at home, and especially
among the communities of the Mississippi
valley, whose commercial exchanges float The report of the Postmaster-General exhibits the continual growth and the high state of efficiency of the postal service. The operations of no department of the government, perhaps, represent with overnment, perhaps, represent with reater exactness the increase in the popniation and the business of the country. In 1860 the postal receipts were \$8,518, 367 40; in 1880 the receipts were \$33,315, 479.34. All the inhabitants of the country people abroad and at home, and especially among the communities of the Mississippi valley, whose commercial exchanges float in an unobstructed channel safely to and from the sea.

A comprehensive improvement of the Mississippi and its tributaries is a matter of transcendent importance. These great water-ways comprise a system of inland transportation spread like net-work over a large portion of the United States, and navigable to the extent of many thousands of miles. Producers and consumers alike, have a common interest in such unequalled facilities for cheap transportation. Geographically, commercially and politically, they are thestrongest tie between the various sections of the country. These channels of communication and interchange are the property of the Nation. Its jurisdiction is paramount over their waters, and the plainest principles of public interest require their intelligent and careful supervision, with a view to their protection, improvement, and the enhancement of their careful oversight on the pirt of the people has proved a constant stimulus to improvement. During the past year there was an increase of 2,134 postoffices, and the mail routes were extended 27,177 miles, making an additional annual transportation of 10,804.191 miles. The revenues of the postal service for the ensuing year are estimated at \$33 845 174 10, and the expenditures at \$42,475,932, leaving a deficiency to be appropriated out of the Treasury of \$3,630,757 90. The Universal Postal Union has received the accession of almost all the countries and colonies of the world main: aiding organized postal services, and it is coult-

organized postal services, and it is confi-dently expected that all the other coun-tries and colonies now outside the Union vill soon unite therewith, thus realizing the grand idea and aim of the founders of the Union, of forming, for purposes of nternational mail communication, a single postal territory embracing the world, with complete uniformity of postal charges, and conditions of international exchange, or all descriptions of correspondence. Fo enable the United States to do its full

To enable the United States to do its full share of this great work, additional legislation is asked by the Postmaster General, to whose recommendations especial attention is called.

The suggestion of the Postmaster General, that it would be wise to encourage, by appropriate legislation, the establishment of American lines of steamers by our own citizens, to carry the mails between our own ports and those of Mexico, Central America, South America, and of trans-Pacific countries, is commended to the acricans consideration of Congress. Central America, soon America, and of trans-Pacific countries, is commended to the serious consideration of Congress. The attention of Congress is also in-vited to the suggestions of the Postmaster General in regard to postal savings. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The necessity for additional provision, to aid in the transaction of the business of the Federal courts, becomes each year more apparent. The dockets of the Su-preme Court, and of the circuit courts, in the greater number of the circuits, are oncombered with the constant accession of cases. In the former court, and in many instances in the circuit courts, years intervene before it is practicable t

bring cases to hearing.

The Attorney-General recommends the establishment of an intermediate court of errors and appeals. It is recommended that the number of judges of the circuit ourt in each circuit, with the exception of he second circuit, should be increased by the addition of another judge; in the the circuit. Such an appellate court first season of their field operations and could be safely invested with large jurisdiction, and its decisions would satisfy prehensive, and will soon be comsuitors in many cases where appeals would introduce to the congress in a number of
still be allowed to the Supreme Court. The volumes. The Director of the Survey
expense incurred for this intermediate recommends that the investigation, carried

from presents an elaborate account of the operations of that Department during the past year. It gives me pleasure to say that our Indian affairs appear to be in a more hopeful condition now than more hopeful condition now than a ever before. The Indians have made gratifying progress in agriculture, herding and mechanical pursuits. Many who were a few years ago in hostile conflict with the Government are quiedly settling down on a farms where they hope to make their per manent homes, building houses and en gaging in the occupations of civilized life. The introduction of the freighting business among them has been remarkably fruitful of good results, in giving many of them congenial and remainerative employment, and in stanulating their ambition to earn their own support. Their honesty, fidellity and efficiency as carriers are highly praised. The organization of a police force of Indians has been equally successful in maintaining law and order upon the reservations, and in exercising a whole-some moral influence among the Indians delity and the organization of a process for the profile of the most appear on one of the most appear of the

Much care and attention has been devoted to the enlargement of educational facilities for the Indians. The means available for this important object have been very inadequate. A few additional boarding schools at Indian agencies have been established, and the erection of buildings has been begun for several more, but an increase of the appropriations for this interesting undertaking is greatly needed to accommodate the large number of Indian children of school age. The number offered by their parents from all parts of the country for education in proper, and would be warmly approved by the country.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY. The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits the successful and satisfactory management of that Department during the last fiscal year. The total expenditures for the year were \$12.916.630 45, leaving unexpended at the close of the year sign of the appropriations. The appropriations for the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, are \$15.005.061 45; and the total estimates for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are \$15.005.061 45; and the total estimates for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are \$15.005.061 50; and the total estimates for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are \$15.005.061 50; and the total estimates for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are \$15.005.061 50; and the total estimates for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are \$15.005.061 50; and the total estimates for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are \$15.005.061 50; and the total estimates for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are \$15.005.061 50; and the total estimates for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are \$15.005.061 50; and the total estimates for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are \$15.005.061 50; and the total estimates for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are \$15.005.061 50; and the total estimates for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are \$15.005.061 50; and the total estimates for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are \$15.005.061 50; and the total estimates for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are \$15.005.061 50; and the total estimates for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are \$15.005.061 50; and the total estimates for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are \$15.005.061 50; and the total estimates for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are \$15.005.061 50; and the total estimates for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are \$15.005.061 50; and the total estimates for the secretary of the C

der the common protection of the laws of the country. The conduct of the Indiaus throughout the country, during the past year, with but few noteworthy exception has been orderly and peaceful. The gueril la warfare carried on for two years by Victoria and his band of Southern Apach has virtually come to an end by the death of that chief and most of his followers, on Mexican soil. The disturbances cauare directly and personally interested in having proper mail facilities, and natural and his men, who had taken refuge in the y watch the postoffice very closely. This British dominions, are also likely to cease, careful oversight on the part of the people has proved a constant stimulus to improvement. During the past year the was an increase of 2.134 postoffices, and the remainder are apparently in progress of was an increase of 2.134 postoffices, and disintegration

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

I concur with the Secretary of the In-terior in expressing the earnest hope that Congress will at this session take favorable action on the bill providing for the allot-ment of lands on the different reservations in severalty to the Indians, with patents conferring fee-simple title inalienable for a certain period, and the eventual disposition of the residue of the reservations, for general settlement, with the consent and for the benefit of the Indians, placing the latter under the equal protection of the laws of the country. This measure, to gether with a vigorous prosecution of our educational efforts, will work the most important and effective advance toward the solution of the Indian problem, in prepar-ing for the gradual merging of our Indian population in the great body of American eitizenship

citizenship.

A large increase is reported in the disposal of public lands for settlement during the past year, which marks the proeperous growth of our agricultural industry, and a vigorous movement of population toward our unoccupied lands. As this movement proceeds, the codification of our land laws, as well as proper legislation to regulate the disposition of public lands, becomes of more pressing necessity, and I therefore the disposition of public lands, becomes of more pressing necessity, and I therefore invite the consideration of Congress to the report and the accompanying draft of a bill, made by the Public Lands Commission, which were communicated by me to Congress at the last session. Early action upon this important subject is highly desirable.

The attention of Congress is again asked to the wasteful depredations committed on our public timber lands, and the rapid and indiscriminate destruction of our forests. The urgent necessity for legislation to this end is now generally recognized. In view of the lawless character of the depredations committed, and the disastrons consequences which will inevitably follow their continuance, legislation has again and again been recommended to arrest the evil, and to preserve for the people of our Western States and Territories the timber needed for domestic and other essential uses.

The report of the Director of the Geological Survey is a document of unusual interest. The consolidation of the various geological and geographical surveys and exploring enterprises, each of which has heretofore operated upon an in-The attention of Congress is again asked

exploring enterprises, each o court will require a very moderate increase of the appropriations for the exceptions of the exception of Justice. This recommendation is commended to the careful consideration of Congress.

It is evident that a delay of justice, in many instances oppressive and disastrous to suitors, now necessarily occurs in the Federal courts which will in this way be remedied.

INDIAN AFPAIRS.

The report of the Secretary of the Interviolet on the condition of the Mississippi Valley, and of the East-remedied.

The report of the Secretary of the Interviolet on the want of room in the public on by his bureau, which, so far, have bee

The report of the Secretary of the Inter-tion presents an elaborate account of the buildings of the Capital, now existing and

home, and have received the special con-sideration of foreign nations. The suc-cessful cultivation of our own tea, and the

twelve million dollars, and nearly double the value for the same period in 1879, an unexampled increase of export trade. Your early attention is solicited to this important matter.

The Commissioner of Education reports a continued increase of public interest in educational affairs, and that the public schools generally throughout the country are well sustained. Industrial training is attracting deserved attention, and colleges for instruction, theoretical and practical, in agriculture and the mechanic arts, including the government schools recently

cluding the government schools recently established for the instruction of Indian youth, are gaining steadily in public esti mation. The Commissioner asks specia attention to the depredations committee on the lands reserved for the future sup port of public instruction, and to the very great need of help from the Nation fo schools in the Territories and in the South ern States. The recommendation hereto-fore made, is repeated and urged, that an educational fund be set apart from the net educational time be set apart from the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands annually, the income of which, and the remainder of the net annual proceeds, to be distributed on some satifactory plan to the States and Territories and the Dis-trict of Columbia. LOCAL INTERESTS OF WASHINGTON AND THE

DISTRICT. The success of the public schools of the

District of Columbia, and the progress made under the intelligent direction of the Board of Education and the Superintendent, in supplying the educational requirements of the District, with thor oughly trained and efficient teachers, is oughly trained and efficient teachers, is very gratifying. The acts of Congress, from time to time, donating public lands to the several States and Territories in aid of educational interests, have proved to be wise measures of public policy, resulting in great and lasting benefit. It would seem to be a matter of simple justice to extend the benefits of this legislation, the wisdom of which has been so fully vindicated by experience, to the District of Columbia.

I again commend the general interests

I again commend the general interests of the District of Columbia to the favorable consideration of Congress. The affairs of the District, as shown by the report of the Commissioners, are in a very atisfactory condition.

In my annual messages heretofore, and in my special message of December 19, 1879, I have urged upon the attention of 1879, have urged upon the attention of Congress the necessity of reclaiming the marshes of the Potomac adjacent to the Capital, and I am constrained by its importance to advert again to the subject. These flats embrace an area of several hundred acres. They are an impediment to the drainage of the city, and seriously impair its health. It is believed that, with this substantial improvement of its river front, the Capital would be, in all respects, one of the most attractive cities in the world. Aside from its permanent population, this city is necessarily the place of residence of persons from every section of the country, engaged in the public service. Many others reside here temporarily, for the transaction of business with the government.

ess with the government.

It should not be forgotten that the land acquired will probably be worth the cost of rectaining it, and that the navigation of the river will be greatly improved. I therefore again invite the attention of Conress to the importance of prompt provis-on for this much-needed and too long de-

ion for this much-needed and too long de-layed improvement.

The water supply of the city is inade-quate. In addition to the ordinary use throughout the city, the consumption by the Government is necessarily very great in the navy-yard, arsenal, and the various Departments, and a large quantity is re-quired for the proper preservation of the numerous parks and the cleansing of sev-ers. I recommend that this subject re-ceive the early attention of Congress, and that, in making provision for an increased supply, such means be adopted as will have in view the future growth of the city. Temporary expedients for such a purpose cannot but be wasteful of money, and therefore unwise. A more ample resertherefore unwise. A more ample reservoir, with corresponding facilities for keeping it filled, should, in my judgment be constructed. I commend again to the attention of Congress the subject of the emoval, from their present location, of the epots of the several railroads entering he city; and I renew the recommendaions I my former messages in behalf of he erection of a building for the Congres ional Library; the completion of the Vashington Monument; and of liberal appropriations in support of the bevevolent, eformatory, and penal institutions of the District.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES. Executive Mansion, December 6, 1880

"I have been using Tutt's Pills for Dys pepsia, and find them the best remedy ever tried. Up to that time everything ste disagreed with me. I can now diges are wind of food; never have a leadache are designeed with me. I can now digest any kind of food; never have a headache; perform my duties as bookkeeper with sat-isfaction, and have gained filteen pounds of solid flesh. The value of these pills cannot be over-estimated." W. C. Schultze, Columbia, S. C.

and no fear need be entertained in administering it to the youngest child, as per directions.
The sale of this medicine is unprecedented.
Since first introduced there has been a constant increasing demand and without a single report of a failure to do its work in any case.
Ask your Druggist as to the truth of these remarks. Large sizes 75 cents. Try it and be convinced.

Ob. What A Cough!

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease Consumption. Ask your-selves if you can afford for the sake of saving fifty cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will Care your Cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million Bottles were sold the past year. It relieves Croup, and Whooping year. It relieves Group, and Whooping Gough, at once. Mothers, do not, be with-out it. For Lame Back, Side, or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by Edmund Booking, and C. Moenkemoeller, Wheel-ing, W. Va.

Dyspepsis and Liver Compision. By spepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer, every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by Edmund Bocking, and C. Moenkemoeller, Wheeling, W. Va. WE have a speedy and positive cure, for

Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Month and Head Ache, in SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A nassl lujector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 conts. Sold by Edmund Bocking, and C. Moenkemeel-ler, Wheeling, W. Va. TTHEAW

"Swayne's Cintment and Pills," THE GREATEST REMEDIES THE WORLD HAS
EVER ENOWN.

Curing the most inveterate cases of skin

Ouring the most inveterate cases of skin diseases, such as Totter, Sait Rheum, Scald Head, Barber's Itch, Sorea, all crusty, scaly, itching skin eruption, and that distressing complaint, Itching Piles. As a blood purifier and liver regulator, "Swayne's Tar and Sarsaparilla Pilla" are excellent. Cure sick and Nervous Headache, Dyspesia, Indigestion, ward off Malarial Fevers, cleansing the system and bowels of all imparities, restoring to healthy activity all the organs of the human body. Price 25 cents a box, five boxes \$1. Ointment 50 cents, three boxes \$125. Can be sent by mail to any address on receipt of price in currency or 3 cent postage stamps. Address all letters Dr. Swayne & Son, 330 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Sold by all leading druggists.